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## Kabul Times (July 13, 1967, vol. 6, no. 91)

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# THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. VI, No. 91

KABUL, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1967 (SARATAN 21, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

## A New Airline To Link Remote Areas To Kabul

### Long-Range Plan Envisages A Network Of 100 Airports

By A Staff Writer

The Afghan Air Authority is to establish a corporation to link the remoter areas of the country to Kabul. It will operate separately from Ariana Afghan Airlines, which will continue flying the major routes.

"The new corporation will have separate and distinct duties to perform," the president of the Afghan Air Authority, Sultan Mahmood Ghazi, told a Kabul Times reporter today. It will have its own planes and staff.

"It will be a humble start, but we hope that it will expand reasonably in years to come," Ghazi said.

The Air Authority has bought two STOL—short-take-off-and-landing—planes from Canada. The planes will be given to the state corporation to run regular flights between Kabul and such small airports as Faizabad, Bamian, Chaghchahan and Badakhshan. The service will be expanded as more airports are built in the central and northeastern regions of the country.

The Air Authority will get the first of the two-engined, 18-passenger planes from a Canadian company in October and the second in March.

Ghazi said that according to the long-term plan of his department, Afghanistan is to have 100 airports to form a network linking all the regions of this mountainous country.

"Some have already been built, some will be opened soon, and the remaining are under survey. We are confident that with the completion of the long-term plan, aerial links will be established between Kabul and almost every nook and corner of the country," Ghazi explained.

The new corporation will not be competing with Ariana Airlines but will be feeding it from the smaller airfields.

Faizabad and Bamian airports will be opened shortly. Work on an airport in Bande Amir, a favourite picturesque area with beautiful lakes, will begin immediately after Bamian airport is completed.

Asked whether there are plans for an airport in Nouristan, another scenic area, Ghazi said a survey was underway and the decision would depend on the findings.

"We are sure that most travellers and tourists wanting to visit remote areas in Afghanistan will make use of our service," Ghazi said.

The corporation will offer a service to the tourist that will be safe, swift and cheap. In areas of Afghanistan which do not have good roads and where bus services are limited it will be cheaper and quicker to fly than to drive.

The flight schedules for the new service have not yet been set. Some flights may have to be seasonal because of the weather.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Tourist Bureau Put Under Air Authority

KABUL, July 13.—The Tourist Department has been detached from the organisation of the Ministry of Information and Culture and will now function within the framework of the Afghan Air Authority. This has been announced after the approval by the cabinet.

The bureau, since it was founded about twenty years ago, has functioned within the framework of the Ministry of Information and Culture. It is entrusted with the task of helping tourists who come to this country, and to promote and encourage tourism through the publication of materials and advertising.

In some foreign countries, including some of our neighbours, the civil aviation department is entrusted with the task of looking after tourists. This helps the tourists who need information about travel routes, particularly air routes.

## 440 m. Starve In Developing Countries, Says UN Report

GENEVA, July 13, (Tanjung).—

A report which UN Secretary-General U Thant worked out in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and other UN organisations estimates that one-fifth of the 2,200 million people in developing countries have been starving.

The report also says that more than half the people of these countries have insufficient nutrition, "which diminishes productivity and resistance to disease, especially among children and women."

This problem stems from the fact that food production "stagnates" at the time when the rate of population growth abruptly increases, says the report.

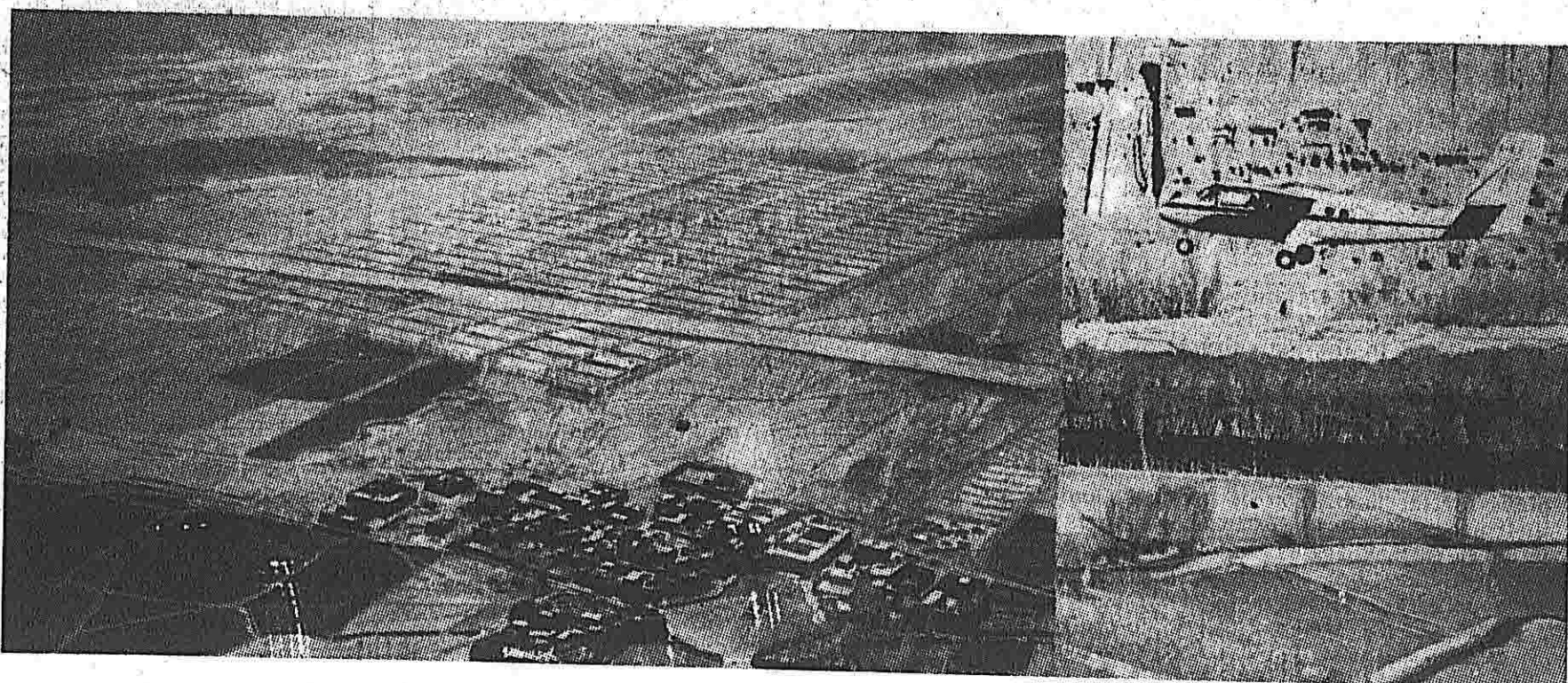
Urgent international action is needed to overcome the situation.

The report notes that, first of all, large-scale aid in food should be given during the next few years. Such step according to

the Secretary-General, can be based on the already existing Food for Peace programme, a joint undertaking of the UN and FAO.

The report emphasises, however, that this is only a provisional solution until the developing countries are able to produce or import sufficient quantities of food to meet their requirements.

To enable developing countries to import food they should be helped by favourable arrangements in commodity exchange and customs facilities. The developing countries, on their part, should try to vary their economies.



A DeHavilland Twin-Otter flies along the Bamian Valley to new airstrip built there for small planes.

## Wolesi Jirgah Committees Meet

KABUL, July 13, (Bakhtar).—Eleven Wolesi Jirgah committees yesterday met and discussed matters related to them.

Minister for Public Health Kubra Nourzai appeared before the Committee on Social Improvement and answered the questions of deputies about the new hospitals.

Dr. Ahmad Shah Jalal, the vice president of the vocational training schools, appeared before the Committee on Cultural Affairs and answered questions about vocational schools.

Some petitions were considered by the Public Works and Communications Committee.

The issue of those who owe money to the old depot was discussed by the Commerce Committee.

Discussion of construction continued in the National Defence Committee.

The law on Public Health was discussed by the Public Health Affairs Committee.

Land settlement and some petitions related to it were discussed by the Interior Affairs Committee.

Ghulam Rasoul, the president of the Ahoi Shoe Company appeared before the Mines and Industries Committee and answered the questions of the deputies.

The technical cooperation agreement between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China was discussed by the International Relations Committee of the house. The document on solving disputes on commercial matters, earlier studied by the Commerce Committee, was considered by the International Affairs Committee.

The draft law on land survey and statistics was studied by the Legislative and Judicial Affairs Committee.

The Third Five Year Plan was discussed by the Planning and Basic Organisation Committee.

Representatives of the Ministries of National Defence and Mines and Industries appeared before the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee and answered questions on the current Afghan year budgets of their ministries.

## Regional Seminar On Mineral Prospecting Next Month

By Our Own Reporter

A three-week regional seminar on modern methods of mineral prospecting will be held in Kabul in August.

Representatives from Burma, Ceylon, India, Nepal, Iran, Pakistan and Outer Mongolia will participate in the seminar and training course. Afghanistan will have about 10 delegates.

The chairman of the organising committee, Dr. Mohammad Sediq, said the seminar, opening on August 12, will give due importance to both theory and practice.

The training course will pay special attention to methods of nuclear prospecting and evaluation of finds. Field trips will also be organised.

The seminar will be conducted by three international professors and

Prof. Dr. Abdul Abdullah Naseri, chief of the geology department of the College of Science, Kabul University.

The seminar will be held at the Institute of Geology.

The sponsors of the seminar are UNESCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the government of Afghanistan. The Ministry of Education and Kabul University are responsible for the arrangements.

The local organising committee includes Dr. Mohammad Sediq, vice president of Kabul University (chairman); M. Y. Iskandarzade, director of foreign relations in the Ministry of Education; Eng. A. Akel, director of the minerals department in the Ministry of Mines and Industry; and Dr. A. Ghazanfar, director of the research centre at Kabul University.

## Seven Provinces Get New Governors

KABUL, July 13, (Bakhtar).—The following appointments have been announced by the Ministry of Interior:

Dr. Mahmood Habibi, the governor of Kapisa, is the new governor of Kunduz.

Faqir Nabi Alefi, the former governor of Kunduz, is now the governor of Samangan.

Mohammad Gul Sulaiman Khail, the former deputy governor of Kunduz, is the governor of Zabul.

Abdul Malik, former governor of Zabul, is the new governor of Uruzgan.

Roshandel, the former governor of Urozgan, is the new governor of Badakhshan.

Abdul Majid Jabarkhail, the former deputy governor of Pakhtia, is the new governor of Kapisa.

Mohammad Hasan, the former deputy governor of Logar, is the new governor of Laghman.

## Special UN Session Resumes Debate On East Crisis

NEW YORK, July 13, (Tass).—

The special General Assembly session, called to discuss Israel's aggression against Arab states, resumed its work in the afternoon yesterday after a week-long recess.

Yesterday's meeting centred on Israel's refusal to abide by the Assembly's July 4 resolution on Jerusalem. The General Assembly said that measures taken by Israel to annex the Jordanian part of Jerusalem were invalid and urged the Israeli government to take no further steps changing the status of the city.

Pakistani delegate Aga Shahi said that Israel's negative reply to the General Assembly's resolution was a shocking one. There is only one conclusion to be made from this reply: Israel pointedly refuses to abide the General Assembly resolution which was adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes without any objections. Like the old colonialists, Shahi went on, Israel presents its aggression as a benefit, asserting that it has brought "fruits of civilisation" to the occupied territories. This only increases suspicion of Israel's policy. It is no accident that Moslem and Christian leaders throughout the world are shocked and concerned by the

consequences of Israel's aggression.

The Pakistani delegate tabled a new resolution expressing regret and concern over Israel's refusal to abide by the General Assembly's resolution of July 4.

(Contd. on page 4)

## 35 Americans Dead In Viet Central Highland Jungles

SAIGON, July 12, (AP).—

A large North Vietnamese force attacked two U.S. infantry companies Wednesday and left 35 Americans dead and 22 wounded in the jungles just north of the Ia Drang valley in the central highlands.

Associated Press correspondent Peter Arnett reported from Pleiku that the two companies from the U.S. Infantry Division had completed a followup sweep of an area hit by 52 bombers and were on their way out when the attack was made.

There was no report on North Vietnamese casualties.

Arnett reported that one U.S. helicopter gunship and one observation helicopter were hit by ground fire but were able to make it back to their base camp.

The heavy fighting broke out about noon and lasted four hours.

The U.S. command in Saigon said that contact was broken just before dark.

The action took place 33 miles southwest of Pleiku and only

(Contd. on page 4)

## Cairo Reports Fresh Fighting In Suez Area

CAIRO July 13, (AP).—An official communique issued here Wednesday announced a fresh outbreak of fighting in the Suez Canal area in violation of the ceasefire.

The communique said Israeli troops stationed east of the canal opened fire with machine guns on UAR troops south of Ismailia.

The communique said UAR forces repulsed the Israeli attacks, destroying two enemy armoured cars.

Ismailia is roughly midway along the canal between Port Said and Suez. This is the second time the ceasefire has been broken in the area since last Saturday.

There was a previous breach 10 days ago—the first since the end of the June fighting. Cairo Radio interrupted its regular programme to broadcast the communique.

## E. European States Pledge Continued Arms Aid To Arabs

MOSCOW, July 13, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and six of its seven East European allies pledged yesterday to continue military aid to the Arab countries. Their statement came a day after the United States had expressed concern over Soviet arms shipments to the Middle East.

A joint communique issued here after a two-day summit meeting in Budapest—attended by both Soviet Communist Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin—said the heads of state and communist party chiefs of the seven countries exchanged information on political, economic and defence aid to the Arab states.

The communique, as reported by Tass, said in part:

"The participants in the conference exchanged information on steps aimed at strengthening the defence potential of those countries that fell victim to Israeli aggression and also on steps for long-term co-operation with the Arab states."

"They unanimously expressed their firm intention to continue concerted efforts for the attainment of these aims."

There are no precise figures of UAR military losses during the five-day war with Israel, but there have been some reports that the UAR lost about 300 Soviet-built fighters and 500 Soviet-built tanks.

A commentator writing in the Soviet journal *Abroad* last week said that thanks to the Soviet Union the Arab states "have managed over a very short time to replace their losses to a considerable degree."

Besides the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is a major arms supplier

## Boumedienne Back In Cairo For Talk

CAIRO, July 13 (Reuter).—Algerian Prime Minister, Houari Boumedienne flew back to Cairo yesterday from Syria for renewed talks on the Middle East crisis with President Nasser and Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Aref.

Col. Boumedienne, who has taken the toughest Arab line against Israel, had 24-hour discussions in Damascus with Syrian leaders, including President Nureddin el-Atassi.

Earlier in Cairo he had met President Nasser and King Hussein of Jordan. Last night he was met at Cairo airport by President Nasser and President Aref.

Officials in Damascus said the meeting there covered means of removing the consequences of Israeli aggression.

CHICAGO, July 13, (Reuter).—A defendant drew a pistol in court here yesterday and opened fire, narrowly missing the judge before fleeing into the street, where he fought a gun battle with police.

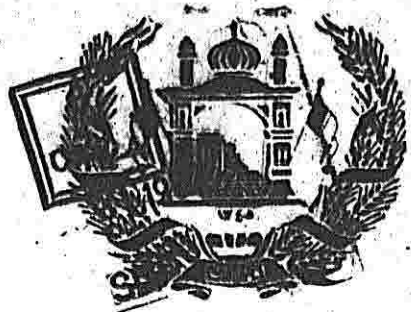
The gunman and one policeman were injured.

It was the first bullet fired by 20-year-old Leneral G. Lampley that narrowly missed the judge, who had just ordered that he be taken into custody.

Outside the court, Lampley exchanged shots with four pursuing policemen, injuring one before himself being hit in the leg and shoulder.

He appeared before the court in an assault case.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### FAO's Decade Of Service To The World

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has taken a keen and active interest in the agricultural growth of Afghanistan. The agency, which came into existence immediately after the main body was established, has been engaged in helping the developing nations in their endeavour to accelerate the pace of agricultural growth, implement plans for mechanisation of farming and raise their productivity as quickly as possible in order to check food shortages. In addition, the agency has been providing emergency food shipments to some of the member states whenever any urgent need has arisen.

During the past 10 years FAO has considerably expanded its services, making up for the relative apathy of the earlier years in which it had to indulge arranging meetings and publishing documents and offering only limited technical assistance and service. It is now operating extensive action programmes in all developing countries, including Afghanistan.

A glance at FAO's activities in Afghanistan, which is an active member of the organisation and is represented in its executive council, will serve as an example of its active participation in the agricultural development of all the member countries.

For the past 10 years the agency has been helping Afghanistan in the implementation of several important projects. Its expanding activities and the fruitful role it plays are clear from the fact that 10 years ago the biennial budget for FAO in Afghanistan was only \$63,000, with eight experts in the field. The budget is now over \$400,000 with 46 experts assisting this country in various phases of agriculture and irrigation.

With the implementation of new projects sanctioned, it is expected that 66 experts from FAO will be working here to help us in irrefutable intentions and they seem to be all the

### Food For Thought

I dream not of being a chieftain

I may be a sweeper but I want

youth.

—Kushal Khan Khatak

gation, animal husbandry, forestry, plant protection, pest control and soil improvement. Several irrigation projects have been helped in the past, by FAO, and many more are being assisted by the organisation now.

The successful implementation of the first large-scale Special Fund project in spite of many obstacles was an example of the joint efforts of Afghanistan and the specialised agency of the United Nations. With the firm cooperation of FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation projects worth \$10 million have been launched.

Afghanistan, as a nonaligned and peace-loving country, receives with thanks assistance given by any organisation for its development. Since the development of agriculture forms one of the fundamental objectives of the government, and with a growing population the demand for food also grows, the assistance given by a selfless organisation such as FAO is highly regarded by the government and the people of this country.

The recent assistance of the FAO to Afghanistan involving the shipment of 10,000 tons of foodgrains free of charges was especially welcomed, for the food came at a time when the need for more food was being felt here.

There is no doubt that every man, every organisation and every state has its critics and enemies. Charges are made against some organisations by vicious interests and people of more meaningless when made against an agency like FAO, which has been rendering great service to the developing nations.

We hope that the cooperation between FAO and Afghanistan will develop further. We are sure that under the leadership of Dr. Sen, who has already expanded the vision and sphere of the activities of FAO, the organisation will further help meet the genuine needs of nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

### UN Assembly's Busiest Ever President

Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan, current president of the United Nations General Assembly, is putting in twice as much time on the job as most of his predecessors.

One result may be to strengthen his candidacy for the post of UN Secretary-General, if and when U Thant decides to retire and if the veteran Afghan diplomat decides he wants to try for the position.

Pazhwak, a member of Afghanistan's delegation to the UN for 18 years and head of it for the last 10, was considered one of the front runners last year, before U Thant agreed to withdraw his resignation and accept another term.

Although far different in appearance from U Thant, Pazhwak wears the same immobile cast during the long weary sessions of the Assembly. As the man to occupy the Assembly president's chair on the high marble podium of the vast Assembly hall for the longest period of time in the organisation's history, he has proved he has a flair for getting the diplomats to work on time and keeping extraneous interventions to the minimum. By now, he must be an au-

thority on the Assembly's parliamentary procedures.

Elected presiding officer at the outset of the Assembly's 21st session last September, Pazhwak has had the unprecedented experience of presiding, in addition, over a special session on Southwest Africa called April 21 and ending June 13 and then an emergency session on the Arab-Israeli war which began June 16 and continued into mid-July.

Instead of 90 days in the chair, the normal term of an Assembly president, he compiled a record of more than 180 days as the Middle East debate droned on. Pazhwak's image, as a result, flashed on TV screens and appeared in newspapers throughout the world. Pazhwak also met face to face scores of heads of state and government and cabinet ministers who would be instrumental in winning him votes should he become a candidate for the UN's highest administrative post one day.

In addition to presiding over the Assembly's deliberations, Pazhwak, as president, is frequently consulted by representatives of member states and is often

included in caucuses called by various groups to consult on issues facing the organisation. He is also a leading personality at almost every diplomatic social gathering.

The veteran 47-year-old diplomat was a journalist earlier in his career. He served as director of foreign publications in his government's press department and later became editor of the Kabul daily newspaper, *Islah*, director-general of the Bakhtar News Agency and eventually director-general of information and press.

Beginning in 1946 he served as cultural and press attaché at the Afghan embassies in London and Washington, and then spent two years with the information section of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), an agency of the United Nations.

His long experience at the UN has given him the opportunity of working on committees dealing with various phases of the organisation's operations. On special assignments for his government and the UN, he has visited every major region of the world.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

### What Makes Youth Addicted To Drugs

Britain's drug addiction problems will not be solved by legislative and medical measures alone, according to a new assessment.

Psychiatric social worker Martin Silberman argues in his book *Aspects of Drug Addiction* that intelligently devised and effectively enforced control policies will fail unless the basic issues are faced. Central to the problem was the cynicism and disillusion of a large section of the young, particularly urban youth set out to debunk old patterns of life, with drug abuse as one way of doing so.

Silberman said few generations had been faced with so many temptations at a time when so many possibilities were visualised, yet the social and

personal capacities required to realise the promises held out were denied to most.

Society could seem unresponsive to the desires it had aroused without being able to satisfy. Immediate in its appeal, society was remote and beyond the control of the young, some of whom used drugs as an escape and to express their desire for change.

Silberman makes a plea for a determination to create better alternatives for those who are most vulnerable to the rule of drugs.

"Till such time, drug abuse and addiction will remain, and all one can attempt is to prevent a new generation falling victim to the mirage which diverts

their attention from the authentic world.

The book describes various major drugs and their effects, current attempts at control and problems of treatment and prevention.

Silberman points out that use of drugs in the Western world has so far produced nothing like the havoc in lives and welfare caused by addiction to alcohol and tobacco.

But "justified concern with the dehumanising features of materialistic and power-ridden societies need not take the form of escape into a new pattern of drug abuse. It would be a poor substitute if the exploration of inner space took place on the ruins under our feet," he said.

(REUTER)

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Commending the new housing project in Khairkhana, yesterday *Heywat* suggested editorially that every effort should be made by the Municipal Corporation to observe fairness in the distribution of plots.

There are cases in point, it said, when an official originally coming from a province has been denied a housing plot even though he has worked in the capital for many years.

The editorial also suggested that efforts be made from the outset to provide all social facilities in the new housing district. Enumerating these, the editorial mentioned schools, markets, water, electricity and transportation, etc.

It is also important, the editorial went on, that some central agency for the procurement of raw material for construction should be set up. The general practice is, and experience shows that as soon as a housing project gets underway the price of raw materials rises very sharply. What is more, these materials become scarce.

The establishment of such an agency will help keep prices within reasonable limits as well as ensure a continued supply.

Yesterday's *Islah* in its editorial stressed the importance of reviving ancient as well as modern sports in the country. The news about reviving the Ariana Club and the Institute of Physical Culture is welcome, it said. But it is not known how these organisations are going to be financed or whether this will actually mean an athletic revival.

One thing is important, however, the editorial emphasised. The Minister of Education personally has to assume a responsible role regarding the revival of sports.

As things are at the present, the editorial said, there is a lull in sports throughout the year except when there are intermarital tournaments or when a team sent abroad to take part in an international contest.

Then there is a frenzy among athletes and students. In such emergencies they practice wildly, often to their own disadvantage because they become fatigued by the time they appear on the play ground to meet the opponent team. It is better in

if sports become a natural and continuous process, it advised.

Yesterday's *Anis* editorially welcomed the drafting of the law regulating the purchase and storage of wheat by the food grain procurement department.

The law, if properly enforced,

should provide adequate security against smuggling and hoarding of this essential food item.

It should also help keep prices stable and protect the primary producer against exploitation by middlemen who thrive on food grain racketeering, it said.

### World Press

The *Evening Star* of Washington said that in reaching a "consensus" to station a team of observers on both sides of the Suez ceasefire line, the United Nations Security Council had taken a step that promised to cool the highly volatile Arab-Israeli confrontation.

"Moreover, though small, it is a step that could set in motion bigger ones aimed at promoting progress toward meaningful peace negotiations," it said. "The prospect, of course, depends on whether or not the Arabs and Israelis cooperate fully with the Councils decision. Given that, the U.N. and the contending parties conceivably may find it possible to make a start toward negotiations for an enduring peace."

The *Chicago American* said, "It appears that the USSR may be more influential in the Middle East now than she was before the Arab defeat. USSR only the powerful Arab ally, is also the only possible source the Arab nations have for obtaining arms. Meanwhile the United States influence has declined. Despite its differences with Israel, the United States is cast in the role of an enemy by Arab propagandists."

The Lebanese paper *An-Nabir* said the United States was trying to avoid responsibility for the present situation in the Middle East though U.S. policy "has always been a major cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

It expressed the Arabs' indignation over the issue of elimination of the traces of Israel's aggression.

In the last 20 years, the United States had been openly interfering in the affairs of other peoples, try-

ing to impose on them their will, the newspaper said.

Now the U.S. was opposing Israeli withdrawal from captured Arab territories and trying to force on the Arabs conditions suitable to the aggressor, it said.

*It Allgemeine Zeitung* of Frankfurt, commenting on the West German budget, said that the government did not have the courage to cut spending where it should have been cut. The editorial cited the case of disabled veterans payments which are made regardless of the severity of the injury. Thus, a man with a slight war handicap which allows him to work normally and earn a normal income, also draws benefit payments which he really does not need at the expense of the tax payer.

The *Peking Peoples Daily* claimed the Ne Win government in Burma was heading for collapse as a result of its "frenzied anti-Chinese activities."

In an editorial the paper said the Ne Win regime began with the "persecution" of the Burmese people and would end with its "suppression" of Chinese nationals.

Despite its "towering crimes" the Burmese government had been "striving to whitewash its guilt," the paper alleged. But all its efforts would be futile, the paper said.

The *People's Daily* denounced Chinese President Liu Shao-chi for his "distortion" of Mao Tse-tung's policy calling for educated youths to work in the countryside.

A *Pravda* correspondent wrote that all efforts of the U.S. in Vietnam "have not brought it closer to the realisation of the strategic aims of American aggression."

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# Student Special

## Kabul Is City Of Old, New

This article about Kabul was written by Sherazul, 11 W student at Ghazi High School.

Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan and Afghanistan is in the middle of Asia.

436,000 people live in Kabul city. In recent years the population of Kabul has increased very much. This is because many people come here to find work.

These people have an idea that "In Kabul is hung bread". This means they think that everyone can find bread and earn money in Kabul. The reason for the idea is that in other cities of Afghanistan there are not many factories or ministries which have work for people.

Some of the people who come to Kabul build homes for themselves on the mountains.

The altitude of Kabul is about 2000 metres above sea level. The city is very mountainous. Its famous mountains are Asmai and Sherdarwaza. Kabul's weather is not too hot and not too cold.

Kabul is famous for many things. Some have been here forever, like the Kabul River. Some are modern, like Radio Afghanistan. Some are ancient, like the wall built 5000 years ago by the Kabul Shahan and Kushani families.

The museum in Darulaman is the home of many other ancient things from all over Afghanistan.

Kabul is also famous for its bazaars. The most famous one is Shorbazaar on southern side of Jade Maiwand.

The original residents of Kabul sold their farms and fields to people who came from other parts of Afghanistan. They became rich and now some of them are merchants. Many tourists come to Kabul, too, like the English, French, Germans, Americans and so on.

### Editorial

We are sure none of those students who subscribe to the Student Special sympathised in any way with those who refused to sit for mid-term examinations. It is only obvious that the tendency to evade mid-term examinations is rooted in laziness and the false hope of a miracle on the final examinations.

Evading mid-term exam simply means that the student will have to work twice as much for the final examination. An ideal student should not be afraid of being examined on all his subjects any day of the week.

There is another aspect to evading examinations. It means violation of rules and regulations. Rules and regulations are drawn up to ensure an orderly way of life in our present day civilisation which cannot be what it is without schools.

One attends school in order to learn, among other things, how to become a responsible citizen and what is more to become an example of a law abiding and good citizen. If students break the rules and regulations of the very school from which they hope to graduate, what can we expect from ordinary people who have not been fortunate enough to get any schooling.

This story was contributed by Mir Aqa Kabiri, Ghazi High School.

A rich man had a sphered. The shepherd watched the sheep on the sides of the mountains. The shepherd received a little butter each month for his wages.

He stored the butter in a glass jar which he hung on the wall of his hut. One day he was standing in the door of his hut. He leaned on his stick and watched the sun go down. He began to think about what to do with the butter he had collected.

"Tomorrow I will take it to the village and sell it," he thought. "With the money I receive I'll buy a pregnant sheep. This will bring me another sheep which will also become pregnant."

"One day I will have a large flock. Then I will return the sheep I watch now to their master and hire someone to watch my sheep."

"I will build myself a beautiful castle and furnish it with fine furniture and jewelled vases and other nice things."

"And when my son grows up I'll bring him a wise teacher who will teach him good manners and wisdom."

"And I will command my son to obey me and respect me and if he obeys me, good. And if not I will strike him with this stick."

Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan because it is in the middle of Afghanistan. Temur Shah Durrani changed the capital from Kandahar to Kabul because "it is easy to receive trade from every point of Afghanistan", he said. Therefore Kabul is very important to Afghanistan.

1. recent اخیر
2. population نفوس
3. to increase زیاد کردن
4. field میدان
5. farm فارم
6. idea مفکوره
7. to hang (hung, hung) آویزان بودن
8. to mean معنی دادن
9. to earn حاصل کردن
10. factory فابریکه
11. ministry وزارت
12. to build آباد کردن
13. one-room house خانه یک اتاقی

### The Greedy Man

This story was contributed by Mohammad Kassi, 10 C, Ghazi High School.

Fahim and Nader were two men. One day Nader needed some money so he went to Fahim's house and knocked on the door.

The door opened and Fahim came out. "Hello," he said. "What do you want?" "I would be grateful if you would give me some money," said Nader.

Fahim was very kind and gave him some money. When Nader took the money and left he said "When I get some money I will return this to you."

Two years went by and Nader became very rich. One day Fahim needed his money back. He went to Nader's house and asked him for it.

But Nader made a face and ran up to the roof of his house. "If you take your money I will jump and kill myself!" he shouted down at Fahim.

1. to need ضرورت داشتن
2. to knock دق الباب کردن
3. grateful ممنون
4. kind نوع
5. to return (give back) عودت کردن
6. to make a face قواره ساختن
7. roof بام
8. to shout فریاد کردن

## Shepherd's Dreams Come To Nothing

This story was contributed by Mir Aqa Kabiri, Ghazi High School.

A rich man had a sphered. The shepherd watched the sheep on the sides of the mountains. The shepherd received a little butter each month for his wages.

He stored the butter in a glass jar which he hung on the wall of his hut. One day he was standing in the door of his hut. He leaned on his stick and watched the sun go down. He began to think about what to do with the butter he had collected.

"Tomorrow I will take it to the village and sell it," he thought. "With the money I receive I'll buy a pregnant sheep. This will bring me another sheep which will also become pregnant."

"One day I will have a large flock. Then I will return the sheep I watch now to their master and hire someone to watch my sheep."

"I will build myself a beautiful castle and furnish it with fine furniture and jewelled vases and other nice things."

"And when my son grows up I'll bring him a wise teacher who will teach him good manners and wisdom."

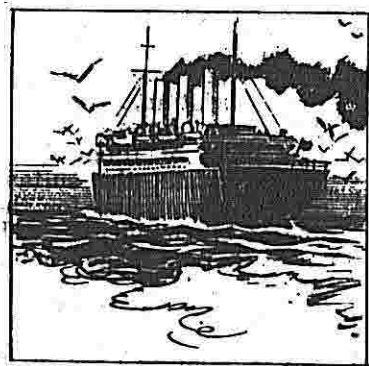
"And I will command my son to obey me and respect me and if he obeys me, good. And if not I will strike him with this stick."

And he raised the stick and swung it. But it broke the jar containing the butter and it all ran down over him and was gone.

1. rich ثروتمند
2. shepherd شیبان
3. side طرف
4. butter مسکه
5. wages اجوره
6. to store ذخیره کردن
7. jar مرتبان
8. to hang آویزان کردن
9. wall دیوار
10. hut چپری
11. to lean تکیه دادن
12. to collect جمع کردن
13. pregnant حامله
14. flock رمه
15. master آقا

14. altitude ارتفاع
15. sea level سطح بحر
16. mountainous کوهستانی
17. weather هوا
18. famous مشهور
19. forever همیشه
20. modern عصری
21. ancient قدیمی
22. wall دیوار
23. museum موزیم
24. original اصلی
25. resident باشندده
26. to sell (sold, sold) فروختن
27. rich ثروتمند
28. merchant تاجر
29. center مرکز
30. to carry بردن
31. outside خارج
32. tourist سیاح
33. dangerous خطر ناک
34. reporter راپور تر
35. to change تغییر دادن
36. trade تجارت
37. point نقطه

## Rutherford's Work The Basis Of Nuclear Power



When Ernest Rutherford learned of his scholarship to Cambridge University he said he would never dig another potato. But when he sailed for England from his home in New Zealand he looked more like a farmer than a scientist. He wore a baggy tweed suit. He was tall, burly and had a fresh complexion and a dark moustache. He borrowed the money for his passage.



At Cambridge he continued his research with electromagnetic waves. To learn more about this fundamental aspect of radio he made an apparatus of metal rods and magnetised steel wires. He managed to receive radio signals with this through the walls of houses and other obstructions. His fellow students crowded around his invention excitedly.

1. to dig کندن، حفر کردن
2. to sail سفر کردن
3. baggy خلطه بی
4. tweed یک قسم تکه پشمی
5. burly قوی
6. fresh complexion پوست تازه
7. moustache بروت
8. to borrow امانت گرفتن
9. passage سفر
10. to continue ادامه دادن
11. research تحقیق
12. electromagnetic wave موج مقناطیس برقی
13. fundamental aspect جنبه اساسی
14. apparatus ماشین، وسیله
15. metal rod سیم آهنی
16. magnetised steel wire سیم آهنی مقناطیسی
17. to manage اداره کردن
18. signal اشاره
19. obstruction مانع



Although there wasn't much in life that frightened him, Rutherford was still a little unsophisticated. So he was a little scared when he was invited to dinner at the High Table of King's College, Cambridge University. But this invitation by the university's best scientists and scholars meant that they recognised the importance of his work.

20. to crowd around جمع شدن مردم
- 21. invention اختراع

### Multiplying From 11 To 19

This was contributed by S.A. Raouf Hashami, a freshman at Kabul University, Faculty of Agriculture.

Here is a different way to multiply two numbers between 11 and 19. For example, let's use 14 and 15.

1. Multiply the one's digits (right hand numbers). Put the one's digit of the product below the line. (4 x 5 = 20; 0 goes below the line; remember the 2)

14  
x 15  
—  
0

2. Add the one's digits and the ten's digit of the product of the one's digits. Put the one's digit of the sum below the line. (4+5=9; 9+2=11; 1 goes below the line; remember the 1)

14  
x 15  
—  
10

3. Add the ten's digit remaining from step 2 and the product of the two ten's digits. (1+1 x 1 = 2) Put the sum below the line.

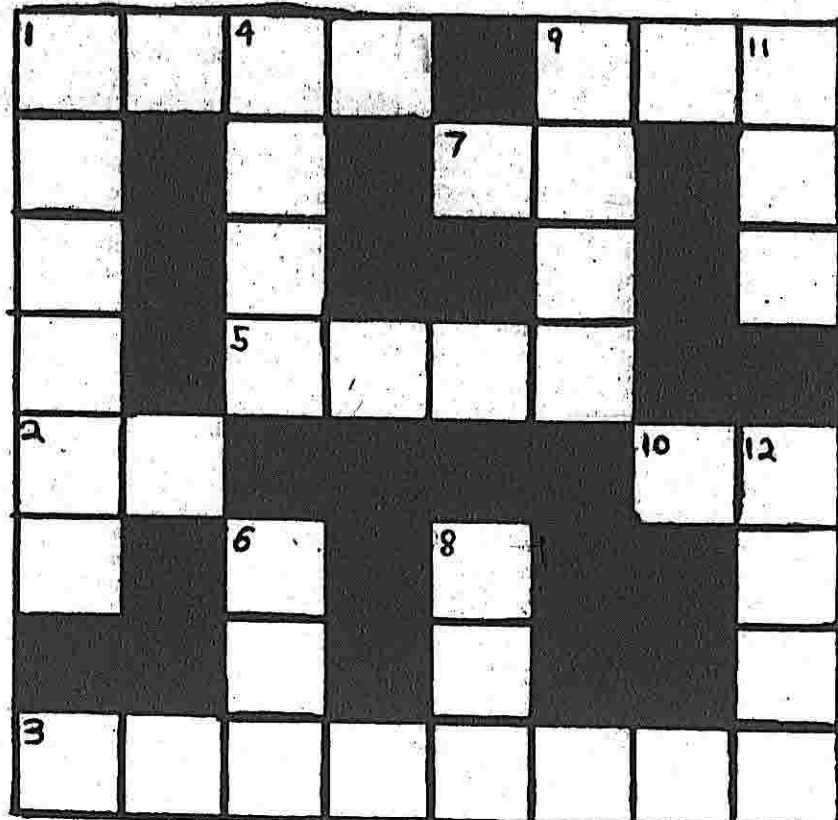
14  
x 15  
—  
210  
The answer is 210.



Soon he began to study the atom with Professor J.J. Thomson. The work was very complicated and Rutherford noticed the strain on his nerves. He began to pace up and down his room and smoked a pipe to calm himself. But the work was very important: it is the basis for nuclear power developments today.

22. to frighten ترسانیدن
23. unsophisticated ساده
24. scared ترسیده
25. invitation دعوت
26. to mean (meant, meant) معنی دادن
27. to recognise شناختن
28. atom اتم
29. complicated مفق
30. to observe مشاهده کردن
31. strain فشار، عتده
32. nerves اعصاب
33. to pace راه رفتن
34. to smoke سگرت کشیدن
35. pipe پایپ
36. to calm خوبش نشستن
37. basis اساس
38. nuclear power قوه ذروی
39. development انکشاف

## STUDENT CROSSWORD



This crossword was contributed by Aqila Waffa, 11 C, Aisha Durani.

### ACROSS:

1. It has two eyes, a nose and a mouth.
2. We visited him and then he visited ———.
3. ——— study.
4. People hunt this animal in Afghanistan.
5. ——— you want to go to the movie?
6. I ——— not enjoy the movie yesterday.
7. In spring ——— rains; in summer ——— is hot.

### DOWN:

1. Mahmoud Tarzi is a ——— Afghan.
2. In winter it is ———.
3. If ——— are sick, you should see a doctor.
4. Carpets ——— expensive.

9. If a ——— is closed, knock.
10. Many people ——— every year from sickness due to flies.
11. Last year was 1966, ——— year is 1967.

1. to hunt شکار کردن
2. to enjoy حظ بردن
3. carpet قالی
4. closed بسته
5. to knock دق الباب
6. sickness مریضی
7. due to در اثر
8. fly مکس، پرواز



## NEW AIR LINKS

(Contd. from page 1)  
cause of the weather, though the planes are designed for all weather conditions.  
Ghazi said that a programme is underway to get trained personnel for the corporation. "Some students have been sent to India and elsewhere for training.  
Asked whether his department

### Some News In Brief

**BAGHLAN, July 13 (Bakhtar).—**Dr. Abdul Ghafar Aziz, mother and child care adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, accompanied by an adviser of the World Health Organisation, arrived here yesterday. At a meeting with Governor Baqi Yousufzai they discussed plans for the establishment of Health centres and the equipment needed for the polyclinic of the province.

**KANDAHAR, July 13 (Bakhtar).—**By the end of the current Afghan year, 10 more schools will be opened in Kandahar. There are now 119 schools in the province with 20,000 students and 600 teachers. In the final examinations held recently, 81 per cent passed.

**KABUL, July 13, (Bakhtar).—**Abdul Latif Jalali, a former director-general of Radio Afghanistan who had gone to the Soviet Union two years ago to study history, returned to Kabul yesterday.  
Shah Sayed, an official of the Ministry of Public Works who had gone to the USSR six years ago to study truck maintenance, returned to Kabul yesterday.  
Mohammad Ekil, another official of the Ministry of Public Works who had gone to the USSR six years ago to study construction, returned to Kabul yesterday.

### UN Council

(Contd. from page 1)  
4. The Pakistani draft resolution renews the Assembly's call for Israel to rescind the measures it has taken in Jerusalem and desist from any further steps to alter the status of the city. It also suggests that the UN Secretary General inform the Security Council and General Assembly on the fulfilment of its decision and asks the Security Council to take steps to ensure the fulfilment of this resolution.  
Shahi urged the General Assembly to vote unanimously for his draft resolution.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Tukan said that Israel's refusal to abide by the General Assembly's resolution which did not recognise the annexation of the Jordanian section of Jerusalem, is a challenge to the whole world on a key issue. The failure of the General Assembly to adopt a resolution on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab areas is leading to serious consequences and encourages Israel to go ahead with aggression. Military occupation and annexation is covered up by talk of protection of "holy places."

Tukan said that Israel's policy in Jerusalem is not only absorption of the city but also terror, the looting of houses, seizure of properties and destruction of buildings. Israel prevents Arab refugees from returning to Jerusalem and other districts on the western bank of the Jordan.

Commenting on talk that Israel is allegedly fighting for its survival as a state, the Soviet representative said: Why then does Israel not only put forward but also, as shown by the example of Jerusalem, carry into life plans of annexation and territorial expansion? If there is anything more likely to undermine the foundation of the existence of Israel it is the course of recklessness and adventurism chosen by Tel Aviv rulers.

### Weather Forecast

Skies in the central and northern regions of the country will be partly cloudy. The rest of the country will have blue skies. Yesterday Farah, Bost and Kandahar were the warmest regions of the country with a high of 45C, 113F.  
Wind speed yesterday was 18 knots (23 miles per hour). Dust storms are predicted for the afternoon.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 27C, 80F.  
Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	34C	13C
	93F	55F
Herat	39C	27C
	102F	80F
Kunduz	40C	25C
	104F	77F
Jalalabad	41C	31C
	106F	88F
Gardez	32C	15C
	89F	59F

### At The Cinema

**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 2, 5, 7:30, 9:30 p.m. American colour film in Farsi.  
**THE SPY WITH MY FACE**  
**PARK CINEMA**  
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.  
**THE SPY WITH MY FACE**

has studied the possibility of a helicopter service, Ghazi said helicopters were already serving some areas. "But they are very expensive, and maintenance costs are high—much higher than for planes," he said. Moreover, some of the mountains are too high for helicopters and this mode of travel is unsuitable for the project.

Ghazi referred to the Air Authority mission which is in the United Kingdom to sign a temporary air protocol with the UK authorities on extending Ariana flights to London.

He said Ariana hopes to extend its service from Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, to England soon. "Our business and commercial ties with Britain have become so large that they demand a direct air link," he noted.

Ghazi recently visited Canada to negotiate the STOL deal and on his way back visited Paris and the international air show there.

"My visit to the show, the biggest in the world, certainly added to my knowledge in a field which is changing rapidly," Ghazi said.

Hundreds of planes of various types were on display at the May 28-June 2 show.



The wheat experimental farms in Darulaman on the outskirts of Kabul.

## De Gaulle, Five Cabinet Members Arrive In Bonn

**BONN, July 13. (DPA).—**French President Charles de Gaulle arrived here Wednesday afternoon for top-level consultations with West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

De Gaulle, accompanied by Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, Defence Minister Pierre Messmer, Economic and

Finance Minister Michel Debre and other cabinet members, was welcomed at Bonn Airport by Chancellor Kiesinger, Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss, Economic Minister Karl Schiller, Defence Minister Gerhard Schroeder and other high-ranking officials.

French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou was scheduled to arrive in Bonn about one hour after President de Gaulle.

From the airport de Gaulle and Kiesinger immediately drove to the Chancellor's official residence for a private talk.

De Gaulle's visit to Bonn is part of the twice-annual top-level consultations under the Franco-German treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Main topic of the consultations is Britain's application for membership in the European Economic Community.

Other items of discussion will include defence questions, the situation in the Middle East, the war in Vietnam and East-West relations.

The importance attached to the visit, is obvious from the strength of de Gaulle's party.

Pompidou will inform the West German side on his visit last week to the Soviet Union, during which he had talks with Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and other Kremlin leaders.

The undersecretary in the Bonn Chancellery, Theodor von Guttenberg, said in a newspaper interview Wednesday that there had been unprecedentedly close contacts between Bonn and Paris during the Middle East conflict, which affected the interest of both countries.

According to Guttenberg, Franco-Soviet cooperation did not function better than that between Paris and Bonn, as cemented by the Franco-German treaty.

Franco-German cooperation did not mean that both countries followed an identical policy in every point. But there was a "high degree of agreement" on policy towards Communist Eastern Europe.

According to a Reuter dispatch the Chancellor and General de Gaulle met alone for more than an hour, while ministers of both sides held separate discussions. Then Pompidou continued the talks with Dr. Kiesinger while the General called on President Heinrich Lübke.

There will be a plenary session today, when the problem of British entry to the Common Market is expected to be discussed.

## Good News For The Cigarette Smoker

**NEW YORK, July 13. (AP).—**Columbia University says it will announce today a method to "reduce the health hazard of cigarette smoking."

A tobacco industry source said Wednesday the method is a filter developed by Allied Testing Laboratories in Hilldale, New Jersey.

But neither Columbia nor the laboratory would elaborate beyond the announcement that a news conference would be held at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons at 1 p.m. (9:30 p.m. Afghan standard time) today.

Columbia President Grayson Kirk and H. Houston Meritt, Dean of the Medical School, will make the announcement.

The Tobacco Institute, spokesman for the industry, said it had not "the vaguest idea" about the development.

Tobacco stocks rose on the New York stock exchange as the report spread through the financial community.

## Thant's Representative To Arrange Referendum

**THE HAGUE, July 13. (Reuter).—**Before the end of this month, a representative of United Nations Secretary General U Thant will go to Jakarta to arrange the referendum to be held in West Irian in 1969, Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns told the First Chamber of Parliament here yesterday.

Dr. Luns said that recent talks he had in New York with his Indonesian counterpart, Adam Malik, had been "positive."

The minister without portfolio in charge of development aid, B.J. Udink, told the Chamber that under the United Nations auspices, a master plan for the large-scale development of West Irian had been prepared. The implementation of the plan would start next year, he added.

## Vietnam

(Contd. from page 1)  
three miles from the Cambodian border, across which North Vietnamese troops infiltrate into the central highlands of South Vietnam.

It was the first fighting in the area in six weeks.

In the air war, U.S. pilots flew 137 strike missions over North Vietnam Tuesday. Hitting at railroad lines anti-aircraft sites deep in North Vietnam territory.

As the fighting picked up in the central highlands, it continued in a lull—at least for the time being—along the demilitarised zone, where U.S. Marine face elements of three North Vietnamese divisions.

**BALTIMORE, Maryland, July 13. (AP).—**A wingless rocket plane which will be used to study new ways of bringing future astronauts back to earth was turned over to the air force Tuesday.

The supersonic craft, capable of flying twice the speed of sound, is designed to be maneuvered and landed the same as conventional jet aircraft.

## World Briefs

**CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, July 13. (AP).—**An elusive electrical short developed Wednesday in the rocket scheduled to carry America's Surveyor 4 spacecraft toward the moon Thursday, but space agency officials said they were confident the problem could be eliminated in time to launch.

Surveyor 4 is scheduled to blast off at 7 a.m. (1100 GMT) on a 65-hour flight toward a soft-landing on the lunar surface.

**WASHINGTON, July 13. (Reuter).—**The White House denied yesterday that President Johnson has ordered severe cuts in spending on the government's civilian programmes because of the Vietnam war—now costing about \$2,000 million a month.

The denial came after a syndicated column reported that the President on June 28 secretly ordered his cabinet to prepare "a whopping 15 per cent across-the-board slash" in spending on domestic welfare projects.

**KUALA LUMPUR, July 13. (AP).—**The sultan of the state of Selangor has given formal permission for the marriage of Anwar Shaikh, son of the Pakistani high commissioner here, to a Christian, Miss Patricia Power, an American.

As head of religious affairs in the state, the sultan also granted permission for the wedding to be conducted in English as neither of the couple can speak Arabic.

**TOKYO, July 13. (AP).—**Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi received a visiting Algerian delegation in Peking Wednesday, the New China News Agency said.

The delegation led by Boualem Bac Hamouda minister of war veterans of Algeria, arrived in Peking last Monday.

**HONG KONG, July 13. (Hsinhua).—**The British Hong Kong authorities Tuesday kidnapped Hsueh Ping, correspondent of the Hong Kong branch of Hsinhua News Agency, in the course of his normal reporting duties. The Hsinhua News Agency Hong Kong branch has lodged the strongest protest with the British authorities and demanded the immediate release of Hsueh Ping.

**WASHINGTON, July 13. (AP).—**The White House announced Wednesday a visit of the Shah of Iran, postponed because of the Middle East crisis, has been rescheduled for Aug. 22 through 24.

The 47-year-old Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, will meet with President Johnson during his stay in Washington, which was described by White House Press Secretary George Christian as an informal visit.

## Deputies Visit Experimental Farm

**KABUL, July 13. (Bakhtar).—**The chairman and members of the Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation and some other members of the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday inspected the wheat research farm run by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in Darulaman.

The results of the experiments and the seeds from the farm which have been distributed among the farmers in Darulaman and Sar Asiab were also studied by the team of deputies.

The deputies later inspected the fishing centre in Kargha. Deputy Kamaluddin Eshaqzai, chairman of the committee, said that a report on the trip will be studied by the committee later.

The farm occupies 75 acres. Now 206 varieties of wheat are being tested, Abdul Ghafoor, the president of research in the ministry, said. Last year, on an average 98 seers of wheat were obtained from every two acres.

## W. Europe Nations Take Step To Coordinate Space Effort

**ROME, July 13. (Reuter).—**Eighteen nations planning a joint space policy for western Europe yesterday reached general agreement on setting up a permanent body to advise on European space projects, conference sources said.

The body, an advisory committee, would have two sections—one economic, to ensure that Western Europe got its money's worth as costs spiralled, and the other technical.

The economic section was suggested by John Stonehouse, British minister of state for technology, and the idea was accepted unanimously, the sources said.

One of the first tasks of the economic experts was expected to be assessment of proposals for a European telecommunications and television satellite.

Hitherto European space efforts have been uncoordinated and fragmented with little firm idea of the practical value which the large expenditure would bring. Now, the advisory committee would harmonise the various programmes.

The conference is attended by de-



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Bombay and Karachi in the East, and Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Basel, Athens, Beirut, Bahrain, Tehran and Kabul in Europe and the Middle East.

The London-Tokyo service is an extension of TMA's existing network which previously terminated at Bombay.

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